

WINCHESTER DAILY BULLETIN.

"THE WILL OF A PEOPLE RESOLVED TO BE FREE IS LITTLE LESS THAN OMNIPOTENT."

VOL. 1.

WINCHESTER, TENN., MAY 26, 1863.

NO. 176

The Daily Bulletin.

W. J. SLATTER, Proprietor.

Terms:

\$1.50 per month, 3 ms. \$4.

Notice to Subscribers.

When you find \times before your name on your paper, please renew your subscription, as it is a notice that the time for which it has been paid will expire in a few days.

Articles of much length, intended for publication, must be handed in in the forenoon to insure publication next day.

Rates of Advertising.

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY THE 15th of this month, the terms of casual advertising in the Daily Bulletin, will be as follows:

First Week—\$1.00 a square each insertion.
Second Week—75 cents a square each insertion.

Third Week—50 cents a square each insertion.
Fourth Week—25 cents a square each insertion.

Second Month—At the rate of \$5 per month.
Third and Each Successing Month—At the rate of \$4 per square a month.

Advertisements inserted once, twice, or three times a week, charged as new advertisements each time.

25 per cent will be added to the above rates for Special Notices.

10 lines make one square. No advertisements less than 1 square. Advertisements that make over 10 lines and under 15 lines counted as one-and-a-half squares. Advertisements that make over 15 lines and under 20 lines counted as two squares.

It will be a favor if advertisers will please mark on their advertisements the number of squares they wish them to occupy.

Obituaries, Editorial Notices and Communications for individual benefit, will be charged 20 cents per line.

A Declaration of Principles.

BY THE

Nashville Union Club.

NUMBERING 573 MEMBERS.

Unanimously adopted at the Meeting of said Club on the 21st April, 1863.

We, a portion of the loyal citizens of Tennessee, having associated ourselves under the name of the "Nashville Union Club," wishing to prevent any misapprehension relative to our objects, deem it our duty to declare to the people of the United States, the leading principles and sentiments we entertain.

We declare ourselves to be true and loyal citizens of the United States, and claim to be entitled to all the immunities arising therefrom, and under all the obligations appertaining to such citizenship. We support the Constitution of the United States, and cling to it as the palladium of our liberties. We are "Union men," and being convinced that our peace, prosperity, and happiness depend upon the preservation of the Federal Union, we are in favor of maintaining it, at all hazards and to the last extremity, with or without slavery. We uphold the Government of the United States, and declare ourselves to be the friends of its friends, and foes to its foes. We desire to be treated as friends, by the unconditionally loyal in all the States of the Federal Union.

We recommend the organization of Union Clubs, or Leagues, in Tennessee, for the purpose of securing the benefit of mutual counsel and advice, and the restoration of law and order; of promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity; of assisting the civil and military authorities, by furnishing reliable information, such as may be needful to guard them against imposition from rebel sympathizers; and of aiding the government of the United States in every way to the fullest extent of our ability, in suppressing this unjustifiable, unnecessary and monstrous rebellion.

We are for a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebels throw down their arms without conditions, and for depriving the rebel master of his slave, and every other species of property, as one of the measures of punishment for his treason. We heartily approve of, and hereby pledge ourselves to, the support of the President of the United States, in all measures deemed needful for the suppression of the rebellion.

We are for depriving disloyal citizens

and seditious office-seekers of the Northern States, of all temptation to bid for Southern votes, by establishing the policy, once for all, that no one now in arms against the government or in any way in the interest of the rebellion, and especially no disloyal slaveholder, shall ever share in ruling the destinies of this nation at the ballot box, until at least as much time has elapsed as is required of unbiased and unprejudiced foreigners, before exercising the same franchise; or until it shall have become evident, that in their family and social circles, feelings of patriotism have supplanted those of treason. And inasmuch as so many of the once honored citizens of Tennessee, have proved themselves recreant, and unable to appreciate a good government, we cordially invite the lovers of freedom in every land to settle in our midst, and unite with us in perpetuating the blessings of republican institutions. And we do now declare it to be the duty of all Union men throughout the State, to exert their influence so to shape our institutions, as to give every possible inducement to immigration.

We do most solemnly affirm, as the result of our life-long acquaintance, and of our intimate familiarity with all its workings, that the institution of slavery tends to dishonor labor and smother enterprise; is incompatible with an intelligent public policy, sound morality, the safety and permanency of the Republic, the development of the resources of the State; that it roots out the industrious, and has the effect of lessening the free population of the country.

We, therefore, hold it to be the true interest of the people of this Commonwealth to abolish the institution of slavery at the earliest practicable period within which the emancipation of slaves can be effected, with safety to the slaves and justice to loyal masters.

Reported by:

H. R. MYERS
WM. SHANE
D. D. DICKEY

A true copy from the minutes:

A. B. SHANKLAND, Secretary.

Morgan at Work Again.

A correspondent of the Knoxville Register furnishes some interesting items from Morgan's command:

It seems that the Yankees had moved across the river at Monticello, Ky., and driven out Gen. Pegram's forces. Morgan made a forced march of over one hundred and twenty miles, and arrived in front of the enemy's camp at Horse Shoe Bend on the 11th inst. The General, with an advance of five hundred men, came upon a considerable force of the enemy, en miles from the river—a running fight commenced which lasted till night, the enemy disputing the ground and retreating from tree to tree.

Next day firing commenced and was kept up at intervals for six hours. At about two o'clock the remainder of the command came up, and after an engagement of about fifty minutes the Yankees retreated across the river. Morgan could not press them at the river, because of the enemy's battery on the opposite side, commanding the ferry for one mile. Morgan's loss was about twenty killed and a number wounded. Enemy's loss heavy; thirty left dead on the field and quite a number wounded. Morgan took twenty-five prisoners, representing five different regiments, besides releasing quite a number of citizens whom the Yankees were dragging from their homes.

The Macon Telegraph says that on Tuesday last, Mrs. Brown, of Randolph county, who had been to visit relatives in America, came to the cars to return home, she unexpectedly met her brother's corpse on the same train, who had died in Virginia. The shock was too great for her. She swooned away and could not be restored, and died in a few minutes in the cars.

Various Items.

Adjutant Stuart, of one of the Mississippi regiments, lived long enough to certify that himself and a brother officer had been bayoneted after surrendering their swords. Hence no prisoners were taken by Mississippi troops when Fredericksburg was recaptured.

The captured Yankee officers at Richmond seemed to have a high respect for our infantry. One of them remarked that the cavalryman were not as well built nor as courageous as their cavalry; but the infantry were too desperate for them. "For," said he, "when the ragged infantry come upon a battery it is no use to try to hold it. They are going to have it, and if Napoleon's men were behind it they could not stop them. They are crazy about batteries."

A citizen of Virginia, who was captured at Fredericksburg and carried to Washington after the battle, gives it as his opinion that Hooker lost first and last, in killed, wounded prisoners, and deserters, not less than seventy-five thousand men.

According to the Richmond Examiner, the mother of the Yankee Brigadier General Hays, who was captured at Chancellorsville, is said to be living in that city in poverty and destitution.

Gov. Shorter, of Alabama, has demanded delivery to him of all citizens or residents of Alabama captured with Yankee raiders in any Southern State. Let other Governors follow the example. It will be worse than mockery to allow to such recreants and miscreants the usual exchange.

There was a shooting affair at the supper table of the Confederate House in Vicksburg, last week, in which nobody was hurt except one of the nigger waiters, who received the bullet in the thigh, inflicting a flesh wound.—Gen. Prince Polignac, who was sitting at another table, remarked, "This is one dangerous place."

The celebrated cavalry General Stuart, who conducted the fight at Chancellorsville after the fall of Jackson, has been assigned to the command of the "Stonewall Corps."

Gen. Longstreet has brought off twenty miles of splendid iron from the track of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad near Suffolk, worth, at present prices, more than half a million of dollars. His army has fallen back from Suffolk to the Blackwater.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Republican says: Until recently, white men—men of nerve and sinew, and who hoped to better their condition in the world by a few years of toil were the recipients of good wages, and were in comfortable circumstances. Now the influx of runaway negroes, in defiance of the law, is unsettling everything.

By exhausting the means of constructing fifty Alabamas in fitting out old worthless vessels, the Times says, the mercantile marine of the North swims the ocean as defenseless against the two ships of the enemy as a school of herrings chased by two sharks. The North might have been supplied with ten times the number furnished the Confederates.

Governor Vance, of N. C., has extended his prohibition of the shipment of provisions out of that State for thirty days longer. The articles prohibited are as follows: bacon, lard, pork, beef, corn, meal, flour, wheat, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth and yarn and woolen cloth.

No official statement has yet been made public of the amount of Confederate Treasury Notes funded at the several depositories up to the 22d of April, nor have we seen the unofficial returns; but those that we have seen reported amount to about \$45,000,000, and we suppose that the whole amount will not be much short of \$50,000,000. This does not include the amount funded at Richmond before the depositories were opened.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Great Mass Meeting at Indianapolis!

VALLANDIGHAM SENT TO FORT WARREN!

&c., &c., &c., &c.

RICHMOND, May 24.

The Examiner has received Northern papers of the 22d.

The Democratic State Mass Meeting at Indianapolis on the 20th was largely attended. D. W. Voorhies presiding. There was a good deal of excitement during the day. Forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, shouting for Jeff Davis, and speech principally in opposition to the war measures of the administration. At 3 p. m. resolutions were introduced and hurriedly passed, amid great confusion, after which the meeting adjourned.

On several trains leaving the city at night the excursionists commenced firing on soldiers. The home military authorities stopped the trains and searched the passengers. About five hundred revolvers were taken, and numerous arrests made.

Vallandigham has been conveyed to Fort Warren.

The Monitor, a Democratic newspaper in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, has been destroyed by a mob.

The Syracuse Courier says Mrs. Vallandigham has become a lunatic.

It is reported that the Alabama is blockaded in the bay at Martinique.

Gen. Rosecrans, a few days ago, received the following pertinent (or rather impertinent, but Rosa didn't care) letter from an indigent private:

"General—I have been in the service eighteen months, and have never received a cent. I desire a furlough for fifteen days, in order to return home and remove my family to the poor house." The General granted the furlough.

The number of persons in Nashville, who have taken the oath of allegiance since the publication of Gen. Mitchell's order on the 22d ult., reaches about 7,400, and those who have given the non-combatant's parole about 600, making a total of about 8,000.

State of Tennessee, Franklin Co.

David S. Long and Thomas S. Pattle, Administrators of James D. Pattle deceased, vs. William Pattle et al.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk and Master, from affidavit, that the defendant, William Pattle, is not a citizen of the State of Tennessee, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Winchester Bulletin, a newspaper published in the town of Winchester, Tennessee, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next June term of our said Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Altamont, on the first Monday in June next, to answer, plead, or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing ex parte.

april 13-law-40. S. P. TIPTON, Clerk

State of Tennessee, Franklin Co.

B. B. Knight, and others, vs. G. A. Shook and Wife, and others.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Franklin county, pronounced at its May session, 1863, I will offer for sale at the Court House door, in Winchester, Tenn., on the FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE NEXT, the following slaves, to-wit: Simpson, Sam, Wallace and Dicy. The biddings to commence for the men at \$1200 each, and for the woman, Dicy, \$500. The slaves will be sold on twelve months credit, except the sum of \$150, to be paid on day of sale. Purchasers required to give note and sufficient security.

JOHN G. ENOCHS, Clerk

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ARMY BLANKS.

FORMS ON HAND AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE, viz: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Also, Morning Reports for Hospitals, Muster and Pay Rolls, Descriptive Lists, &c., beautifully printed on good paper. Other blanks printed to order.